

suberect macrotrichia round the tip and in the second radial cell. Costa extending beyond two-thirds of the wing-length; two radial cells, both rather elongate and about equal in length. Media sessile, forking at level of *r-m* cross-vein. Cubitus ("postical" of Kieffer) with the base of its fork proximal to that of the media. Anal vein bent some distance before its tip, a rather indistinct fold arising from the bend, giving an appearance of forking (as in *Palpomyia*, *Bezzia*, &c.).

The genus *Ceratopogon* will fitly take its place among the group of small genera which are intermediate in some respects between the two main groups of the subfamily, agreeing in habits with *Kempia* and *Atrichopogon*, but in structure approaching nearer to *Johannsenomyia* and *Stilobezzia*. From the former of these it differs in the shorter, equal, radial cells and the presence of macrotrichia at the tip of the wing, and from the latter in the sessile media and in some other points.

XVII.—*Some new or little-known Gomphine Dragonflies from South America.* By HERBERT CAMPION.

[Plates VI. & VII.]

WHILE engaged from time to time in identifying dragonflies from British Guiana, I have found it necessary to consider related species from other parts of the Neotropical Region. Particulars of certain members of the subfamily Gomphinæ which have been studied in this way are now placed on record.

*Gomphoides dentatus*, Selys.

*Aphylla dentata*, Selys, Bull. Acad. Belg. (2) vii. p. 547 (1859).

I have pleasure in acknowledging my indebtedness to Monsieur G. Severin, Conservateur au Musée Royal d'Histoire Naturelle de Belgique, for his great kindness in allowing me to examine the original material of this species, besides preparing for me photographs of the wings and anal appendages of the male type (Pl. VI. figs. 1 & 2). The material in question consists of (1) a male, the type of the species, through the abdomen of which a fine skewer has been passed, to give it additional support; (2) a female, also skewered, which may be conspecific with the male; and

(3) a second female, without any skewer, which is probably not conspecific either with the male or the first-named female. The three specimens are labelled as follows:—(1) "35" (white label), "Amazon" (white label), "Bates" (green label), "*Aphylla dentata*, De Selys, ♂, à renvoyer" (buff label), "141, *dentata*, Bate[s]" (white label, marked in pencil); (2) "Amazon" (white label), "Bates" (green label), "*Aphylla dentata*, De Selys, ♀, à renvoyer" (buff label); (3) "Amazon" (white label), "Bates" (green label), "*Aphylla dentata*, S., ♀" (white label).

The original description states that the male type was obtained by Bates on "les bords de l'Amazone," and, as it bears the number 35, it may be assumed that Santarem was the exact place of capture, as it certainly was of other specimens carrying the same number. In this specimen, at the margin of the wing there are from two (right wings) to three (left wings) cells between  $M_2$  and  $R_s$ , from three (hind wings) to four (fore wings) between  $M_3$  and  $M_4$ , and from five (hind wings) to six or seven (fore wings) cells between  $Cu_1$  and  $Cu_2$ . In the fore wings there are 19-20 antenodals and 14 postnodals; in the hind wing 14-15 antenodals and 14-16 postnodals.

A male in the British Museum collection which I consider to be conspecific with the holotype of *G. dentatus* is labelled "35" and "Brazil, Santarem,  $\frac{52}{96}$ " (Bates). Another male in the same collection, labelled "35" and "Santarem,  $\frac{54}{63}$ " (Bates) may also belong to the same species, although the anal appendages are not identical with those of the holotype, and the paired longitudinal veins are not so widely separated at the margin of the wing. A female *Gomphoides* also in the British Museum, labelled "35" and "Brazil, Santarem,  $\frac{52}{96}$ " is more likely to be the female of *G. dentatus* than either of the two females associated with the holotype in the De Selys Collection. It was captured at the same place as the holotype, and the abdomen is similar in the two insects, both as regards general coloration and the dilatation of the penultimate and antepenultimate segments.

The female from Demerara in the MacLachlan Collection doubtfully referred by De Selys to *G. dentatus* (Ann. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxxviii. p. 178, 1894) may very well belong to an undescribed species.

*Gomphoides distinguendus*, sp. n.

*Aphylla dentata* b, Ris, Hamburg. Magalhaen. Sammelreise, vii., Odonaten, p. 16 (1904).

*Gomphoides dentata*, Ris, Mém. Soc. Ent. Belg. xxii. p. 74, fig. 15 (♂ anal appendages, &c.) (1913).

A long series of this species was taken near Buenos Ayres by Dr. F. Ris in December, 1890, and January, 1891, and two males were given by the collector to De Selys Longchamps, who considered them to be conspecific with his *G. dentatus* from the Amazon. When dealing with this species in 1904 Dr. Ris referred to the uncertainty attending its identification, but decided to adopt, provisionally, the name which De Selys had applied to it. At the same time he published a full description of both the sexes, so that future recognition might be facilitated.

I am again indebted to M. Severin for the loan of the two specimens in the De Selys Collection, as well as for drawings and photographs (Pl. VI. figs. 3-5). The study of this material enables one to decide that the Argentine species is quite distinct from the Amazonian one, with which De Selys had confused it. I propose for it the name *distinguendus*, and the type of the new species will be the specimen of which a description and some figures are now published. In the male of *G. distinguendus* the superior anal appendages are bent sharply inwards, and bear a strong triangular tooth internally, instead of being regularly forcipate and provided with an internal swelling. In dorsal view the abdomen is less swollen at segment 8, and the lateral margins of that segment are not at all dilated. The pterostigma is more golden than in the other species and more strongly braced. There is also a venational difference—between the respective holotypes, at all events—for the pairs of parallel veins  $M_2$  and  $Rs$ ,  $M_3$  and  $M_4$ , and  $Cu_1$  and  $Cu_2$  are less widely separated at the margin of the wing. Again, *G. distinguendus* is somewhat smaller than *G. dentatus*, and the coloration of the abdomen is more variegated (in *G. dentatus* the dorsum of segments 3-9 seems to me to be uniformly blackish, although De Selys mentions some pale markings). Finally, the colour-pattern of the thorax is different in the two species, for while *G. dentatus* has five pairs of pale stripes upon the meso-metathorax, the types of *G. distinguendus* have only three pairs. Humeral stripes are certainly absent, and in neither of the Brussels specimens can I perceive the narrow green line on the metepisternum which seems to be indicated by Ris.

Two males from Paraguay have been referred to *G. dentatus* by Dr. Calvert (Ann. Carnegie Mus. vi. p. 219, 1909), but, in the absence of fuller particulars, it cannot be said whether these specimens show any close affinity with *G. distinguendus*, as their habitat would seem to suggest.

♂ (holotype). "Buenos Aires, i. 91" (white label, by Ris), "*Aphylla dentata*, Selys, ♂, Buenos Ayres, Dr. Ris" (white label, by De Selys), "Buenos Ayres, Dr. Ris" (green label, by De Selys), "118" (pencilled on each of two yellow labels).

Length of abdomen 44 mm.; length of hind wing 33 mm.

Labium, labrum, clypeus, frons, and occiput green or greenish. Antennæ and upper surface of head blackish brown.

Prothorax mostly green, with the anterior and posterior borders yellow. Meso-metathorax greenish brown mid-dorsally, laterally, and ventrally; chestnut-brown at the shoulders; the dorsum carrying a pair of antehumeral broad green stripes, not quite reaching anteriorly the mesothoracic half-collar, which, with the mid-dorsal carina, is also green; another broad green stripe lies upon the mesepimeron, and a narrow stripe of the same colour upon the metepimeron.

Wings hyaline, with a mere trace of yellow at the base of the hind wing. Venation blackish brown; costa anteriorly pale. Pterostigma 5 mm. long, golden yellow, with a distinct brace-vein in all wings. At the margin of the wing two cells between  $M_2$  and  $Rs$ , three cells between  $M_3$  and  $M_4$  in the fore wings and two in the hind wings, and four to six cells between  $Cu_1$  and  $Cu_2$ . Fore wings with 16-17 antenodals and 10 postnodals; hind wings with 12-14 antenodals and 11-12 postnodals.

Triangle in fore wing 3-celled. Subtriangle of fore wing and triangle of hind wing 2-celled. Subtriangle of hind wing free. One cross-vein in the supertriangle of each wing.

Femora greenish brown; tibiæ and tarsi black.

Abdomen moderately inflated at segments 1-2; somewhat constricted at 3; moderately inflated again at 7-10, fusiform; the inferior lateral margins of 8 and 9 not expanded laterally, and but very little dorso-ventrally; 10 in dorsal view slightly constricted in the middle, the hind margin with a shallow median rounded notch, the inferior lateral margins produced apically. Segments 1-2, with the auricles, greenish brown; 3 mainly greenish brown, black distally; 4-6 black mid-dorsally and distally, with an ill-defined brownish area at each side proximally; 7 light orange-brown in the proximal

half, dark orange-brown beyond ; 8 and 9 dark orange-brown ; 10 yellowish brown. In ventral view segments 1-7 greenish brown ; 8-10 deep yellow. Genitalia of segment 2 deeply sunk in the genital fossa, and, being also thickly clothed with hairs, are very difficult to examine.

Anal appendages dark orange-brown, hairy. The upper pair shorter than segments 9 and 10 taken together, divergent for more than half their length, then abruptly convergent ; a sharp triangular internal tooth before the inward bend. The lower appendage very short, hairy, triangular, notched at the apex.

The second male (paratype) carries two white labels and a green one, each of them inscribed in the same manner as the corresponding label attached to the holotype. The abdomen measures 45 mm., while the length of the hind wing and pterostigma remains as in the holotype. At the margin of the wing there are three cells between  $M_2$  and  $R_s$  in both fore wings and possibly also in the left hind wing, while there are two only in the right hind wing ; three cells between  $M_3$  and  $M_4$  in the right fore wing and two cells in the other three wings ; four (three wings) to five (one wing) cells between  $Cu_1$  and  $Cu_2$ . In the fore wings there are 17-19 antenodals and 10 postnodals ; in the hind wings 13-14 antenodals and 12-13 postnodals.

*Gomphoides calverti*, Kirby, and *Gomphoides camposi*, Calvert.

*Cyclophylla calverti*, Kirby, Ann. & Mag. Nat. Hist. (6) xix. p. 613, pl. xii. fig. 2 (1897).

*Gomphoides camposi*, Calvert, Ann. Carnegie Mus. vi. p. 219, pl. vii. fig. 127 (1909).

Each of these species was described from a unique male specimen, the first from N.E. Brazil and the second from Ecuador, and each of the descriptions was accompanied by a single figure. Kirby's figure represented the entire insect, and was of little scientific value, while that given by Calvert was a left profile view of the apical segments of the abdomen. The close relationship subsisting between the two species has hitherto escaped attention, but, upon comparing with Kirby's type (Pl. VI. fig. 6) the anal appendages of *G. camposi*, as figured by Calvert, I found the resemblance to be so strong that I was induced to read the description of *G. camposi* with the type of *G. calverti* before me. Such differences as became apparent did not seem to afford any clear proof of specific distinctness, and correspondence with Dr. Calvert, who was kind enough to re-examine the type of his own species, brought to

light no differentiating characters of greater value than the following:—

*G. calverti.*

(1) Meso-metathorax with a second antehumeral green stripe, about half as long as the first, very narrow, linear in front, almost touching posteriorly the ante-alar ridge, lying a little above the humeral suture.

(2) The pale basal colour on abdominal segments 4-7 interrupted mid-dorsally, and therefore divided into spots.

(3) Expansion of inferior lateral margin of segment 8 smaller, not rounded; that of 9 not very pronounced, parallel and co-extensive with the long axis of the segment.

(4) Upper anal appendages with the two inferior processes more obtuse; the superior subapical situation longer.

(5) Fore wings with 18-19 antenodals, 10-13 postnodals. Hind wings with 13-14 antenodals.

(6) Abdomen 37.5 mm.; hind wing 28 mm.

*G. camposi.*

(1) Meso-metathorax without a second antehumeral green stripe.

(2) The pale basal colour on abdominal segments 4-7 not interrupted mid-dorsally, and therefore not divided into spots.

(3) Expansion of inferior lateral margin of segment 8 larger, strongly convex; that of 9 more pronounced than in *calverti*, regularly convex.

(4) Upper anal appendages with the two inferior processes more acute; the superior subapical situation shorter.

(5) Fore wings with 20-22 antenodals, 13-14 postnodals. Hind wings with 16 antenodals.

(6) Abdomen 43 mm.; hind wing 32 mm.

It was realized that differences of this description might lose their significance, if sufficient material of both species became available for study, and, with a view to throwing further light upon the question at issue, Dr. Calvert prepared and sent me camera lucida drawings of the penis and accessory genitalia of *G. camposi* (Pl. VII. figs. 8 & 9), for comparison with the corresponding structures in Kirby's type. The hamules did not seem to be conspicuously different, but, when the penis of *G. calverti* came to be dissected out and compared with the figure of *G. camposi*, a state of things was disclosed which removed all reasonable doubts on the score of specific distinctness. The camera lucida drawings reproduced as figs. 7 and 8 show the remarkable difference in form and proportion of each of the three joints of which the penis is composed, and especially the enormous disparity in the length of the lateral lobes of the third joint. The vesicle of the penis, too, is widely different in the two species. It may be pointed out that the drawing of *G. camposi* appears to have been made from the penis extended, but still *in situ*, while that of *G. calverti* was made from the organ after it had been dissected out.



Two typographical errors have been detected by Dr. Calvert in his description of *G. camposi*, and may be corrected here. The first is on page 219, where the width of the antehumeral stripe on the thoracic dorsum appears as "8 mm." instead of "8 mm.," while the other occurs in line 16 of the next page, where "8" should be read for the second "9."

*Zonophora bodkini*, sp. n.

1 ♀ (holotype). Tunatunari, R. Potaro, British Guiana, xii. 1915 (*G. E. Bodkin*).

Length of abdomen 58 mm.; length of hind wing 52 mm.

Head moderately large. Labium hairy, brownish; the end-hook of each lateral lobe longer than the movable hook, and considerably overlapping its fellow in the middle line. Hypopharynx not deeply excavated in front. Maxillæ black (Pl. VII. fig. 12). Mandibles black (Pl. VII. figs. 13, 14). Labrum black, with a broad transverse pale band. Anteclypeus pale. Postclypeus and anterior aspect of frons black; the suture dividing them pale. Superior aspect of frons black, with a large pale spot at each side. First and second joints of antennæ black [the more distal joints missing]. Vertex black, with a stout tubercle behind each of the paired ocelli. Occiput black, concave above.

Prothorax rather hairy; on the hind margin a pair of small, rounded, pale dorsal spots, and a pair of larger pale lateral spots.

Meso-metathorax black, with yellow markings. A pair of lines on the dorsum, curving outwards anteriorly, and not reaching the mesothoracic half-collar. A longer line is close to and nearly parallel with the humeral suture. Some ill-preserved markings on the mesepimeron and metepisternum. On the right side is preserved a broad band crossing the metepimeron medially. Some white pubescence on the inferior surface of the thorax and segments 1 and 2.

Wings (Pl. VII. fig. 10) yellowish brown. Costa and other veins black. Antenodals 26-27 in the fore wings and 18 in the hind wings. Postnodals 18-19 in the fore wings and 17-19 in the hind wings. Arculus in the fore wing at the level of the third antenodal; in the hind wing nearer the level of the second. Triangle in fore wing only slightly less elongate than in hind wing. No cubito-anal cross-veins, apart from the anal crossing and the one closing the subtriangle. Anal loop in hind wing apparently containing five cells, but its proximal boundary is ill-defined. Brace-vein more or less before the level of the proximal end of the pterostigma.

Pterostigma broad, 7 mm. long, covering from seven to nearly nine cells, opaque, very dark red. The cells between  $M_2$  and Rs beginning to be doubled at the level of the proximal end of the pterostigma. The trebling of the post-trigonal cells beginning a little before (hind wings) or well before (fore wings) the level of separation of  $M_{1+2}$ .  $Cu_1$  and  $Cu_2$  in hind wing rather strongly divergent; five to six cells between them at the wing-margin.

The only leg preserved is a detached one, of moderate length; the coxa and part of the femur pale, the tibia and tarsus black.

Abdomen swollen at base, slightly constricted at segment 3, somewhat dilated laterally at 8 and 9. Black, with yellow markings, as follows:—Sides of segment 1 mostly yellow; a mid-dorsal line and two pairs of large lateral spots on segment 2; a pair of large lateral markings on the proximal half of 3, Z-shaped on the left side and formed like an inverted Z on the right side, the distal transverse portion of each marking almost touching its fellow on the dorsum; a pair of similar but smaller markings on 4; a pair of large, irregularly-shaped, lateral spots at the base of 5; a pair of large, oblong, dorsal spots, separated by the mid-dorsal carina, at the base of 7; 6, 8, 9, and 10 apparently immaculate. Anal appendages about as long as segments 9 and 10 taken together, convergent, almost straight, ending in a sharp point, black in the basal third, pale yellow beyond. Vulvar lamina (Pl. VII, fig. 11) black and consisting of two strong parallel spines, fused together for more than three-quarters of their length, and gradually tapering towards their distal extremities, which are well separated, pointed, and divergent, and extend a little beyond the apical margin of segment 9. Between the vulvar lamina and the ninth sternite were found a number of orange-yellow ova of the broad exophytic type. These were very small for such a large insect, the length of those measured being .5–.6 mm., and the width .3–.35 mm.

The measurements of *Z. bodkini* exceed those of the largest *Zonophora* hitherto described—namely, the unique male of *Z. batesi*, Selys \*. It also extends the known range of the genus northwards, as the three older species were all described from Brazil.

\* In the earliest description of the female of *Zonophora campanulata*, Barn. (Bull. Acad. Belg. xxi. (2) p. 80, 1854), De Selys gave the length of the abdomen as 58 mm., which is also the length of the abdomen in the ♀ type of *Z. bodkini*. This figure is obviously a misprint for 50 mm., the measurement stated by the same author in 1858 (Monogr. Gomph. p. 234).



As special facilities existed for doing so, the mouth-parts were examined and compared with the maxilla, hypopharynx, and labium as figured by Hagen for *Z. campanulata* (Monogr. Gomph. pl. xiii. fig. 1, *p, q, r*). The maxilla is much alike in the two species, and so is the hypopharynx, except that in the genotype it is more deeply excavated anteriorly. As to the labium, the end-hook of the lateral lobes is in the new species longer than the movable hook, whereas in *Z. campanulata* it is shorter than the movable hook. In addition to the maxilla, drawings have been made of the mandible in *Z. bodkini*, and I am not aware that this organ has ever been figured for any nearly related species.

The vulvar lamina in *Z. campanulata* has also been figured by Hagen (*loc. cit.* fig. 1, *t*), and is not so deeply bifid at the apex as in *Z. bodkini*.

The species is dedicated to Mr. G. E. Bodkin, the Government Economic Biologist, British Guiana, and the holotype has been presented by him to the British Museum, through the Imperial Bureau of Entomology.

*Zonophora spectabilis*, sp. n.

1 ♂ (holotype), Sapucay, Paraguay, 16. i. 1903 (*W. Foster*). No. 64 (British Museum).

Length of abdomen 41 mm.; length of hind wing 34.5 mm.

Head moderately large. Labium greenish yellow; the superior margin of the middle lobe and the internal anterior angle of each lateral lobe black. Base of the mandibles greenish yellow. Labrum greenish yellow, bordered all round with black. Clypeus and frons greenish yellow; the free inferior margins of the postclypeus black. Superior surface of frons with a deep median groove, filled in with black in its posterior two-thirds; a broad black band crossing the frons transversely in its posterior third. Upper surface of head before the occiput black, except for a pale brownish spot behind the median ocellus. Occiput pale brownish.

[Prothorax lost.]

Meso-metathorax chocolate-brown, with five yellow or greenish-yellow stripes on each side of the mid-dorsal crest, increasing progressively in width from above downwards—the first, lying on the dorsum, curved, diverging anteriorly from its fellow, and not quite reaching the mesothoracic half-collar above; the second running parallel with and lying a little above the humeral suture; the third crossing the mesepimeron medially; the fourth occupying the posterior half of the metepisternum, and at about mid-height throwing

forward a strongly marked dentiform projection into the dark anterior half; and the fifth crossing the metepimeron medially. The extreme posterior angle of the metepimeron greenish yellow.

Wings (Pl. VII. fig. 15) hyaline. Costa anteriorly golden yellow as far as the pterostigma. Subcosta red. Radius and some, at least, of the succeeding convex veins, seen from above, black. Viewed obliquely from behind, the entire venation, including the costa, appears to be red. Antenodals 19-20 in the fore wings and 12-13 in the hind wings. A basal subcostal cross-vein present in each wing. In the fore wings the second hypertrophied antenodal is the seventh in the series; in the hind wings it is the sixth. Postnodals 10 in the fore wings and 10-11 in the hind wings. Arculus at about the level of the second regular antenodal. One cubito-anal cross-vein, supplementary to the anal crossing and the one closing the subtriangle, in right fore wing and in each hind wing; not present in left fore wing. Anal triangle in hind wing containing from four to five cells, and the anal loop five cells. Pterostigma with a weak brace-vein, very broad, 4.5 mm. long, surmounting from four and a half to nearly six of the cells below, opaque, very dark red, bounded by black veins. The cells between  $M_2$  and  $R_s$  beginning to be doubled beyond the level of the proximal end of the pterostigma. The trebling of the post-trigonal cells beginning a little after the level of separation of  $M_{1+2}$ .  $Cu_1$  and  $Cu_2$  in hind wing not strongly divergent; three to four cells between them at the wing-margin.

[Fore legs missing.] Mid legs black. Femur of hind leg blackish below; above greenish yellow, with two dark longitudinal lines. [Tibia and tarsus missing.]

Abdomen: ground-colour of segments 1 and 2 chocolate-brown, of segments 3-10 black. Each segment marked with yellow or greenish yellow, as follows:—1 with a band on the basal margin and a broader ring on the apical margin; 2 with a broad median stripe, expanding apically into a narrow ring; 3-6 with a basal ring, occupying more than a third, but less than a half, of the segment; 3 with a large and 6 with a small lateral spot on each side of the segment, beyond the ring; 7 with the basal half yellow, the ring strongly produced into the apical half laterally; 8 and 9 with a broad basal ring, strongly produced towards the apex of the segment medially and laterally; 8 with a few black denticles on the dorsal carina; 10 chiefly yellow. Auricles yellow.

Posterior lamules very prominent, long, black, densely clothed with pale hairs in the distal half; in profile view

broad, convex ventrally, and ending in a long straight point ; in ventral view widely separated basally, converging and expanding internally until they nearly touch one another at about mid-length, and then narrowing to form a pair of rather slender forceps. Vesicle of the penis black, rather hairy, stout ; the extremity directed backwards. Upper anal appendages yellow, hairy, about as long as segments 9 and 10 taken together, broad in the first two-thirds of their length, then narrowing and curving towards one another until they meet or even overlap ; a low superior tubercle at the broadest part of the appendage is followed by an internal expansion which terminates posteriorly in an acute tooth, directed inwards and forwards. Lower anal appendages black, about two-thirds as long as the superior appendages, strongly divergent at their base, and then curving gently inwards, and ending in a sharp hook.

*Zonophora spectabilis* presents several points of difference from the genotype and other members of the genus. It has a more southern distribution than any other species yet described, and is further distinguished from all its congeners by the presence of pale spots on segments 8, 9, and 10 of the abdomen. It is likewise the smallest of the known species of *Zonophora*, and in this respect comes nearest to *Z. calippus*, Selys. Indeed, *Z. calippus* and *Z. spectabilis* are differentiated from the more typical forms in other ways, for they share in common certain venational peculiarities from which the larger species are excluded. For instance, they agree with one another and differ from *Z. campanulata* in the presence of a basal subcostal antenodal in all wings, and in the normal presence of a supplementary cubito-anal cross-vein, in addition to the anal crossing and the base of the subtriangle. In the absence, however, of marked differences in the general design of the external genitalia and anal appendages, it seems advisable to treat *Z. spectabilis* and *Z. calippus* as being congeneric with *Z. campanulata*.

#### EXPLANATION OF THE PLATES.

##### PLATE VI.

- Fig. 1.* *Gomphoides dentatus*, Selys, ♂, type. Right wings. G. Severin photo.  
*Fig. 2.* Ditto. Anal appendages in dorsal view. G. Severin photo.  
*Fig. 3.* *Gomphoides distinguendus*, sp. n., ♂, type. Right wings. G. Severin photo.  
*Fig. 4.* Ditto. Anal appendages in dorsal view. G. Severin photo.  
*Fig. 5.* Ditto. Terminal segments of abdomen and anal appendages in dorsal and left profile view. G. Severin del.

- Fig. 6. *Gomphoides calverti*, Kirby, ♂, type. Terminal segments of abdomen and anal appendages, in left profile view. P. Highley cam. luc. et del.
- Fig. 7. Ditto. Penis and its vesicle, in left profile view. P. Highley cam. luc. et del. *c*, second joint of penis; *d*, vesicle of penis.

## PLATE VII.

- Fig. 8. *Gomphoides camposi*, Calvert, ♂, type. Penis and its vesicle, in left profile view. P. P. Calvert cam. luc. et del. *c*, second joint of penis; *d*, vesicle of penis.
- Fig. 9. Ditto. Genitalia of second abdominal segment, in left profile view. P. P. Calvert cam. luc. et del. *a*, anterior hamule; *b*, posterior hamule; *c*, second joint of penis; *d*, vesicle of penis.
- Fig. 10. *Zonophora bodkini*, sp. n., ♀, type. Left wings. F. W. Campion photo.
- Fig. 11. Ditto. Vulvar lamina. H. Knight del.
- Fig. 12. Ditto. Maxilla. H. Knight del.
- Fig. 13. Ditto. Mandible, external view. H. Knight del.
- Fig. 14. Ditto. Mandible, internal view. H. Knight del.
- Fig. 15. *Zonophora spectabilis*, sp. n., ♂, type. Left wings. F. W. Campion photo.

XVIII.—*An interesting new Genus of Aviculariidae.* By  
MELLO-LEITÃO, M.D., Fellow of the Brazilian Society of  
Sciences.

AMONGST the abundant material of large Brazilian Mygales from the Museum of Natural History at S. Paulo, I have found one very interesting species, collected at Mariana, Estado de Minas Geraes, by Mr. José Pinto da Fonseca, which is the type of the new genus described below.

ANCYLOCHIROIROS\*, gen. nov.

Type, *A. taunayi*, sp. n.

Cephalothorax low, a little longer than wide, the central fovea deep, transverse. The ocular tumulus not much broader than long. The anterior row of eyes strongly procurved, the anterior edge of the medians being behind the posterior edge of laterals; eyes nearly evenly spaced and subequal. Posterior medians much smaller than the anterior medians; posterior laterals about as large as the anterior laterals.

Labium much broader than long, with the tip densely

\* ἀγκύλος, curved; χείρ, hand; an allusion to the shape of the palptarsus in female.